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NEWS	4	AUG 05	New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective August 1, 2003
NEWS	5	AUG 13	Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
NEWS	6	AUG 18	Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS	7	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS	8	AUG 18	FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation
NEWS	9	AUG 18	Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR
NEWS	10	SEP 22	DIPPR file reloaded
NEWS	11	DEC 08	INPADOC: Legal Status data reloaded
NEWS	12	SEP 29	DISSABS now available on STN
NEWS	13	OCT 10	PCTFULL: Two new display fields added
NEWS	14	OCT 21	BIOSIS file reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	15	OCT 28	BIOSIS file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded and enhanced
NEWS	16	NOV 24	MSDS-CCOHS file reloaded
NEWS	17	DEC 08	CABA reloaded with left truncation
NEWS	18	DEC 08	IMS file names changed
NEWS	19	DEC 09	Experimental property data collected by CAS now available in REGISTRY
NEWS	20	DEC 09	STN Entry Date available for display in REGISTRY and CA/CAPLUS
NEWS	21	DEC 17	DGENE: Two new display fields added
NEWS	22	DEC 18	BIOTECHNO no longer updated
NEWS	23	DEC 19	CROPU no longer updated; subscriber discount no longer available
NEWS EXPRESS	NOVEMBER 14 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.01c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 SEPTEMBER 2003		
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* * * * * STN Columbus * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:43:47 ON 19 DEC 2003

=> file medline, uspatful, dgene, embase, wpids
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 16:44:01 ON 19 DEC 2003

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 16:44:01 ON 19 DEC 2003
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=> s non-articular cartilage and repain
L1 0 NON-ARTICULAR CARTILAGE AND REPAIR

=> s non-articular cartilage and repair
L2 0 NON-ARTICULAR CARTILAGE AND REPAIR

=> s osteogenic protein
L3 2536 OSTEOGENIC PROTEIN

=> s non-articular cartilage
L4 20 NON-ARTICULAR CARTILAGE

=> s l4 and replacement
L5 7 L4 AND REPLACEMENT

=> d 15 ti abs ibib tot

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 7 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage
tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible,
bioresorbable carrier
AN AAY92442 Protein DGENE
AB The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a
non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament
of a mammal, which comprises providing an osteogenic protein in a
biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the defect locus to induce the
formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and
implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or
correcting a defect in a **non-articular**
cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx,
oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis,
tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to
the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal
cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, vertebral discs, and
interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92442 Protein DGENE
TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian
nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an
osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413

APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
CROSS REFERENCES: N-PSDB: AAA09361
DESCRIPTION: Human osteogenic protein 1 (OP-1).

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 7 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
AN AAY92441 protein DGENE
AB Generic Sequence 10 contains generic sequence 9 and an N-terminal extension. Generic sequence 9 is a composite amino acid sequence of the following proteins: human OP-1 to -3, human BMP-2 to -6, -9 to -11, Drosophila 60A, Xenopus Vg-1, sea urchin UNIVIN, human CDMP-1 to -3, human and mouse GDF-1, chicken DORSALIN, DPP, Drosophila Screw, mouse NODAL, mouse GDF-8 to -11, human GDF-8, -11, human BMP-15 and rat BMP3b. The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the defect locus to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, vertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92441 protein DGENE
TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
DESCRIPTION: Generic sequence 10, derived from osteogenic protein family members.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 7 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
AN AAY92440 protein DGENE
AB Generic Sequence 9 is a composite amino acid sequence of the following proteins: human OP-1 to -3, human BMP-2 to -6, -9 to -11, Drosophila 60A, Xenopus Vg-1, sea urchin UNIVIN, human CDMP-1 to -3, human and mouse GDF-1, chicken DORSALIN, DPP, Drosophila Screw, mouse NODAL, mouse GDF-8 to -11, human GDF-8, -11, human BMP-15 and rat BMP3b. The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the defect locus to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue

or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, intervertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92440 protein DGENE
TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
DESCRIPTION: Generic sequence 9, derived from osteogenic protein family members.

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 7 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
AN AAY92439 protein DGENE
AB Generic Sequence 8 contains generic sequence 7 (AAY92438), which accomodates the homologies shared among osteogenic protein family members, including OP-1, OP-2, OP-3, BMP-2 to -6, 60A, DPP, Vg-1, Vgr-1 and GDF, as well as an N-terminal addition of 5 residues. The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the defect locus to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, intervertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92439 protein DGENE
TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
DESCRIPTION: Generic sequence 8, derived from osteogenic protein family members.

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 7 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
AN AAY92438 protein DGENE
AB Generic Sequence 7 accomodates the homologies shared among osteogenic protein family members, including OP-1, OP-2, OP-3, BMP-2 to -6, 60A,

DPP, Vg-1, Vgr-1 and GDF. The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the defect locus to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, intervertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92438 protein DGENE
 TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
 INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
 PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
 APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
 PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
 DESCRIPTION: Generic sequence 7, derived from osteogenic protein family members.

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 7 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
 AN AAY92437 protein DGENE
 AB OPX defines the seven-cysteine skeleton of several OP-1 and OP-2 variants. Each Xaa is chosen from the residues occurring at the corresponding position in the C-terminal sequence of mouse or human OP-1 or OP-2. The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the defect locus to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, intervertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92437 protein DGENE
 TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
 INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
 PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
 APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
 PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
 DESCRIPTION: Generic OPX, seven-cysteine skeleton.

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 7 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier

AN AAA09361 cDNA DGENE

AB The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the defect locus to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a **non-articular cartilage** tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, intervertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAA09361 cDNA DGENE

TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an osteogenic protein in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier

INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.

PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p

APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730

PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]

CROSS REFERENCES: P-PSDB: AAY92442

DESCRIPTION: Human osteogenic protein 1 (OP-1) coding sequence.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:43:47 ON 19 DEC 2003)

FILE 'MEDLINE, USPATFULL, DGENE, EMBASE, WPIDS' ENTERED AT 16:44:01 ON 19 DEC 2003

L1 0 S NON-ARTICULAR CARTILAGE AND REPAIR
L2 0 S NON-ARTICULAR CARTILAGE AND REPAIR
L3 2536 S OSTEOGENIC PROTEIN
L4 20 S NON-ARTICULAR CARTILAGE
L5 7 S L4 AND REPLACEMENT

=> s cartilage defect or defect locus

L6 33675 CARTILAGE DEFECT OR DEFECT LOCUS

=> s l6 and replacement

L7 400 L6 AND REPLACEMENT

=> s l7 and l3

L8 32 L7 AND L3

=> d l8 ti abs ibib tot

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI Bone morphogenic protein polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antibodies

AB The present invention relates to novel human BMP polypeptides and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such polypeptides. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human BMP polypeptides. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related

to these novel human BMP polypeptides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:318756 USPATFULL
TITLE: Bone morphogenic protein polynucleotides, polypeptides,
and antibodies
INVENTOR(S): Young, Paul E., Gaithersburg, MD, UNITED STATES
Ruben, Steven M., Brookeville, MD, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003224501	A1	20031204
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-366345	A1	20030214 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-345236, filed on 16 Jan 2003, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-809269, filed on 16 Mar 2001, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2001-US9229, filed on 23 Mar 2001, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-356749P	20020215 (60)
	US 2000-190067P	20000317 (60)
	US 2002-348621P	20020117 (60)
	US 2002-349356P	20020122 (60)
	US 2002-351520P	20020128 (60)
	US 2002-354265P	20020206 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: HUMAN GENOME SCIENCES INC, 9410 KEY WEST AVENUE,
ROCKVILLE, MD, 20850

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 42
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 23 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 16963
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI Human homolog of crossveinless materials and methods
AB The invention provides polynucleotides and polypeptides encoded by such
polynucleotides and mutants or variants thereof that correspond to a
human secreted crossveinless-homolog polypeptide. Other aspects of the
invention include vectors containing processes for producing human
secreted crossveinless-homolog polypeptides, and antibodies specific for
such polypeptides.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:276683 USPATFULL
TITLE: Human homolog of crossveinless materials and methods
INVENTOR(S): Binnerts, Minke, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Tang, Y. Tom, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES
Asundi, Vinod, Foster City, CA, UNITED STATES
Rupp, Fabio, Sunnyvale, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003194708	A1	20031016
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-120018	A1	20020410 (10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	LI-HSIEN RIN LAURES, HYSEQ, INC., 670 ALMANOR AVENUE, SUNNYVALE, CA, 94085		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	25		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		

LINE COUNT: 6180
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
TI HUMAN SDF-5 PROTEIN AND COMPOSITIONS
AB Purified human SDF-5 proteins and processes for producing them are disclosed. DNA molecules encoding the human SDF-5 proteins are also disclosed. The proteins may be used in regulating the binding of Wnt genes to their receptor. In preferred embodiments, the proteins may be used for inducing formation, growth, differentiation, proliferation and/or maintenance of chondrocytes and/or cartilage tissue, and for other tissue repair, such as pancreatic tissue repair.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:251069 USPATFULL
TITLE: HUMAN SDF-5 PROTEIN AND COMPOSITIONS
INVENTOR(S): LAVALLIE, EDWARD R., TEWKSBURY, MA, UNITED STATES
RACIE, LISA A., ACTON, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003175855	A1	20030918
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-949904	A1	19971015 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-848439, filed on 8 May 1997, ABANDONED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-796153, filed on 6 Feb 1997, ABANDONED		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW, GARRETT & DUNNER, LLP, 1300 I STREET, NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20005		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	27		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2206		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
TI METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR ENHANCING COGNITIVE FUNCTION USING MORPHOGENIC PROTEINS
AB Disclosed are methods and compositions for protecting cognitive function in a mammal, particularly a human, subject to brain tissue damage, by administering a morphogen or a nucleic acid encoding a morphogen to the mammal. The methods and compositions can be used to reduce memory dysfunction and/or to provide a neuroprotective effect in subjects at risk of memory dysfunction resulting from mechanical or chemical trauma, neuropathies, neurodegenerative diseases, or oxygen or glucose deprivation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:243804 USPATFULL
TITLE: METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR ENHANCING COGNITIVE FUNCTION USING MORPHOGENIC PROTEINS
INVENTOR(S): CHARETTE, MARC F., NEEDHAM, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003170213	A1	20030911
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-12846	A1	19980123 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	ROPES & GRAY LLP, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	25		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Page(s)		

LINE COUNT: 2687
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI METHODS FOR EVALUATING TISSUE MORPHOGENESIS AND ACTIVITY

AB The present invention is based on the discovery that a true tissue morphogen such as OP-1 provided systemically, alone in its mature dimeric form, or as part of a soluble complex, can induce new **replacement** tissue regeneration at a localized, permissive defect site distal to the site of administration. Specifically, systemically administered protein is sufficient to induce formation of new functional **replacement** tissue, sufficient to repair a local defect in a tissue, including skeletal or orthopedic tissues, liver, pancreas, lung, cardiac, renal, uterine, intestinal, gastrointestinal _____ tissue. (As used herein, "orthopedic" or "skeletal" or "joint" or "chondrogenic" tissue is understood to encompass the skeletal and skeletal joint tissues: bone, cartilage, tendon, ligament, and synovial membrane tissues.) It further has been discovered that a single injection of morphogenic protein is sufficient to induce the desired biological effect, and that administration is not time-sensitive, provided mesenchymal progenitor cells are accessible to the defect site. That is, morphogenic protein can be provided to an individual having a local permissive defect site, shortly after creation of the defect, or at some significant time later, including, without limitation, after the initiation of fibrotic tissue formation. Thus, means now are available for enhancing restoration of tissue function and/or repair or regeneration of functional **replacement** tissue by systemically administering morphogenic protein, at times significantly after creation of the defect. The methods and formulations can be used to repair local defects without requiring surgical intervention; can enhance the rate and quality of new **replacement** tissue formation, particularly in compromised individuals with a reduced capacity to undergo spontaneous healing, and can be used to induce new tissue formation even after the initiation of fibrosis at the defect site. This discovery is disclosed in copending U.S. patent application (Attorney Docket CRP-124, 2054/94) filed on even date herewith, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:160071 USPATFULL

TITLE: METHODS FOR EVALUATING TISSUE MORPHOGENESIS AND ACTIVITY

INVENTOR(S): SAMPATH, KUBER T., HOLLISTON, MA, UNITED STATES
COHEN, CHARLES M., WESTON, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003109686	A1	20030612
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-423943	A1	20000308 (9)
	WO 1998-US10909		19980529
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	ROPES & GRAY, ONE INTERNATIONAL PLACE, BOSTON, MA, 02110-2624		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	122		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2922		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI Manufacture of autogenous **replacement** body parts

AB Disclosed are matrix materials, methods, and devices for manufacture in

vivo of autogenous **replacement** body parts comprising plural distinct tissues. In one embodiment, the **replacement** body part is a skeletal joint and the new plural distinct tissues include bone and articular cartilage.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:92732 USPATFULL
TITLE: Manufacture of autogenous **replacement** body parts
INVENTOR(S): Khouri, Roger K., St. Louis, MO, UNITED STATES
Sampath, Kuber T., Medway, MA, UNITED STATES
Rueger, David C., Hopkinton, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003064090	A1	20030403
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-83825	A1	20020227 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2000-547601, filed on 13 Apr 2000, ABANDONED Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-459129, filed on 2 Jun 1995, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6110482 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-253398, filed on 3 Jun 1994, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 5906827		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	TESTA, HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP, HIGH STREET TOWER, 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	33		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	3 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1634		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
TI COMPOSITIONS FOR MORPHOGEN-INDUCED OSTEOGENESIS
AB Disclosed herein are improved osteogenic devices and methods of use thereof for repair of bone and cartilage defects.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:45274 USPATFULL
TITLE: COMPOSITIONS FOR MORPHOGEN-INDUCED OSTEOGENESIS
INVENTOR(S): RUEGER, DAVID C., SOUTHBOROUGH, MA, UNITED STATES
TUCKER, MARJORIE M., HOLLISTON, MA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003032586	A1	20030213
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-39107	A1	19980314 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-46589P	19970515 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	JAMES F. HALEY, FISH & NEAVE, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY, 100201104	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	35	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	19 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1652	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
TI Matrix-free osteogenic devices, implants and methods of use thereof

AB Provided herein are methods for inducing bone formation in a mammal sufficient to fill a defect defining a void, wherein **osteogenic protein** is provided alone or dispersed in a biocompatible non-rigid, amorphous carrier having no defined surfaces. The methods and devices provide injectable formulations for filling critical size defects, as well as for accelerating the rate and enhancing the quality of bone formation in non-critical size defects.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:172320 USPATFULL
TITLE: Matrix-free osteogenic devices, implants and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Rueger, David C., Southborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Tucker, Marjorie M., Holliston, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): STRYKER CORPORATION (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002091077	A1	20020711
	US 6426332	B2	20020730
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-887901	A1	20010622 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-19339, filed on 5 Feb 1998, UNKNOWN		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FISH & NEAVE, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, 50TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10020-1105		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	37		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2801		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI Repair of larynx, trachea, and other fibrocartilaginous tissues
AB Provided herein are methods and devices for inducing the formation of functional **replacement** nonarticular cartilage tissues and ligament tissues. These methods and devices involve the use of osteogenic proteins, and are useful in repairing defects in the larynx, trachea, interarticular menisci, intervertebral discs, ear, nose, ribs and other fibrocartilaginous tissues in a mammal.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:165613 USPATFULL
TITLE: Repair of larynx, trachea, and other fibrocartilaginous tissues
INVENTOR(S): Vukicevic, Slobodan, Zagreb, Croatia
Katic, Vladimir, Zagreb, Croatia
Sampath, Kuber T., Holliston, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Creative BioMolecules, Inc. (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001024823	A1	20010927
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-828607	A1	20010406 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1999-US17222, filed on 30 Jul 1999, UNKNOWN		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-103161P	19981006 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FISH & NEAVE, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, 50TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10020-1105	

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 56
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1859
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
TI Matrix-free osteogenic devices, implants and methods of use thereof
AB Provided herein are methods for inducing bone formation in a mammal sufficient to fill a defect defining a void, wherein **osteogenic protein** is provided alone or dispersed in a biocompatible non-rigid, amorphous carrier having no defined surfaces. The methods and devices provide injectable formulations for filling critical size defects, as well as for accelerating the rate and enhancing the quality of bone formation in non-critical size defects.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:142331 USPATFULL
TITLE: Matrix-free osteogenic devices, implants and methods of use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Rueger, David C., Southborough, MA, United States
Tucker, Marjorie M., Holliston, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Stryker Corporation, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6281195	B1	20010828
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-19339		19980205 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Russel, Jeffrey E.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Fish & Neave, Haley, Jr., James F., Mangasarian, Karen		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	25		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2501		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
TI OSTEOGENIC DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF FOR REPAIR OF ENDOCHONDRAL BONE, OSTEOCHONDRAL AND CHONDRAL DEFECTS
AB Disclosed herein are improved osteogenic devices and methods of use thereof for repair of bone and cartilage defects. The devices and methods promote accelerated formation of repair tissue with enhanced stability using less **osteogenic protein** than devices in the art. Defects susceptible to repair with the instant invention include, but are not limited to: critical size defects, non-critical size defects, non-union fractures, fractures, osteochondral defects, subchondral defects, and defects resulting from degenerative diseases such as osteochondritis dessicans.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:139603 USPATFULL
TITLE: OSTEOGENIC DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF FOR REPAIR OF ENDOCHONDRAL BONE, OSTEOCHONDRAL AND CHONDRAL DEFECTS
INVENTOR(S): RUEGER, DAVID C., SOUTHBOROUGH, MA, United States
TUCKER, MARJORIE A., HOLLISTON, MA, United States
CHANG, AN-CHENG, WESTBOROUGH, MA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001016646	A1	20010823
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-45331	A1	19980320 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PATENT ADMINISTATOR, TESTA HURWITZ & THIBEAULT, LLP,
HIGH STREET TOWER, 125 HIGH STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02110
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 5269
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
TI IMPROVED OSTEOGENIC DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF FOR REPAIR OF
ENDOCHONDRAL BONE AND OSTEOCHONDRAL DEFECTS
AB Disclosed herein are improved osteogenic devices and methods of use
thereof for repair of bone and cartilage defects. The devices and
methods promote accelerated formation of repair tissue with enhanced
stability using less **osteogenic protein** than devices
in the art. Defects susceptible to repair with the instant invention
include, but are not limited to: critical size defects, non-critical
size defects, non-union fractures, fractures, osteochondral defects,
subchondral defects, and defects resulting from degenerative diseases
such as osteochondritis dessicans.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:134213 USPATFULL
TITLE: IMPROVED OSTEOGENIC DEVICES AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF
FOR REPAIR OF ENDOCHONDRAL BONE AND OSTEOCHONDRAL
DEFECTS
INVENTOR(S): RUEGER, DAVID C, SOUTHBOROUGH, MA, United States
TUCKER, MARJORIE A, HOLLISTON, MA, United States

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001014662	A1	20010816
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1997-822186	A1	19970320 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	JAMES F. HALEY, FISH & NEAVE, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY, 100201104		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	34		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	2 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	4425		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN
TI In vitro production of transplantable cartilage tissue
AB The present invention is directed to a transplantable cartilage matrix
and a method for its in vitro production.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:128977 USPATFULL
TITLE: In vitro production of transplantable cartilage tissue
INVENTOR(S): Masuda, Koichi, Glenview, IL, United States
Thomar, Eugene J-M. A., Lockport, IL, United States
Hejna, Michael, Riverside, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center (U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2001012965	A1	20010809
	US 6451060	B2	20020917
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-799284	A1	20010305 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-260741, filed on 1 Mar 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6197061		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FITCH EVEN TABIN AND FLANNERY, 120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, SUITE 1600, CHICAGO, IL, 606033406
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 917

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI In vitro production of transplantable cartilage tissue cohesive cartilage produced thereby, and method for the surgical repair of cartilage damage
AB The present invention is directed to a transplantable cartilage matrix and a method for its in vitro production.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:32559 USPATFULL
TITLE: In vitro production of transplantable cartilage tissue cohesive cartilage produced thereby, and method for the surgical repair of cartilage damage
INVENTOR(S): Masuda, Koichi, 1214 Longmeadow Dr., Glenview, IL, United States 60025
Thonar, Eugene J-M. A., 14503 S. Pheasant, Lockport, IL, United States 60441
Hejna, Michael, 236 Shenstone Rd., Riverside, IL, United States 60546

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6197061	B1	20010306
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-260741		19990301 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Smith, Jeffrey A.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Fitch, Even, Tabin & Flannery		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	15		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	5 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	960		

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI Frazzled nucleotide sequences and expression products
AB Purified Frazzled proteins, including WG67-16, WG67-19 and WA628, and processes for producing them are disclosed. DNA molecules encoding the Frazzled proteins, including WG67-16, WG67-19 and WA628, are also disclosed. The proteins may be used in modulating the binding of Wnt genes to their receptor. They are useful in the modulation of cellular formation, growth, differentiation, proliferation and/or maintenance of a variety of adult and embryonic tissues and organs.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:174377 USPATFULL
TITLE: Frazzled nucleotide sequences and expression products
INVENTOR(S): Racie, Lisa, Acton, MA, United States
Lavallie, Edward, Tewksbury, MA, United States
Paulsen, Janet, Watertown, MA, United States
Sive, Hazel, Newton, MA, United States
Sun, Benjamin, Cambridge, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genetics Institute, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Whitehead Institute for Biomedical Research, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 6165748 20001226
APPLICATION INFO.: US 1997-893654 19970711 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Spector, Lorraine
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kaufman, Claire M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Gyure, Barbara A.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 39
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 7
LINE COUNT: 2120
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI Manufacture of autogenous **replacement** body parts

AB Disclosed are matrix materials, methods, and devices for manufacture in vivo of autogenous **replacement** body parts comprising plural distinct tissues. In one embodiment, the **replacement** body part is a skeletal joint and the new plural distinct tissues include bone and articular cartilage.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:113511 USPATFULL
TITLE: Manufacture of autogenous **replacement** body parts
INVENTOR(S): Khouri, Roger K., St. Louis, MI, United States
Sampath, Kuber T., Medway, MA, United States
Rueger, David C., Hopkinton, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Styker Corporation, Kalamazoo, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6110482		20000829
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-459129		19950602 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-253398, filed on 3 Jun 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5906827		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Mullis, Jeffrey C.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Testa, Hurwitz & Thibeault, LLP		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	13 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1672		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI Manufacture of autogenous **replacement** body parts

AB Disclosed are matrix materials, methods, and devices for manufacture in vivo of autogenous **replacement** body parts comprising plural distinct tissues. In one embodiment, the **replacement** body part is a skeletal joint and the new plural distinct tissues include bone and articular cartilage.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:21237 USPATFULL
TITLE: Manufacture of autogenous **replacement** body parts
INVENTOR(S): Khouri, Roger K., St. Louis, MO, United States
Sampath, Kuber T., Medway, MA, United States
Rueger, David C., Hopkinton, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Stryker Corporation, Hopkinton, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6027743		20000222
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-458811		19950602 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-253398, filed on 3 Jun 1994, now patented, Pat. No. US 5906827		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Mullis, Jeffrey C.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Testa, Hurwitz & Thibeault, LLP		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	19		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	13 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1649		

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI Cartilage induction by bone morphogenetic proteins
 AB Compositions of proteins with cartilaginous tissue inducing and maintenance activity are disclosed. The compositions are useful in the treatment of osteoarthritis, cartilage defects and in related tissue repair.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:56457 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Cartilage induction by bone morphogenetic proteins
 INVENTOR(S): Hattersley, Gary, Cambridge, MA, United States
 Wolfman, Neil M., Dover, MA, United States
 Morris, Elisabeth A., Southboro, MA, United States
 Rosen, Vicki A., Chestnut Hill, MA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Genetics Institute, Inc., Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5902785		19990511
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-646193		19960507 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-467110, filed on 6 Jun 1995, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Kemmerer, Elizabeth		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Lazar, Steven R., Gyure, Barbara A.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	6		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	811		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI Methods and compositions for the treatment and repair of defects or lesions in cartilage or bone using functional barrier
 AB Methods and compositions are provided for the treatment and repair of defects in the cartilage or bone of humans and other animals as in full-thickness defects in joints. To induce cartilage formation, a defect in cartilage is filled with a matrix having pores sufficiently large to allow cartilage repair cells to populate the matrix. The matrix contains an anti-angiogenic agent that serves as a functional barrier to prevent vascularization and bone growth into the cartilage area. The matrix filling the defect in cartilage may also contain a proliferation agent and a chemotactic agent, and a transforming factor in an appropriate delivery system. A functional barrier between the bone and cartilage areas of a full-thickness defect may also be created by heat-treating the areas of bleeding to form a transient tissue barrier which prevents blood vessels and associated cells from penetrating from the bone area into the cartilage area. If desired, the bone portion of

the full-thickness defect may be filled with a matrix having pores large enough to allow cells to populate the matrix and to form blood vessels. The matrix filling the bone defect may contain an angiogenic factor and an osteogenic factor in an appropriate delivery system. Methods and compositions are also provided for assisted bone and connective tissue regeneration for dental and other applications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:162021 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and compositions for the treatment and repair of defects or lesions in cartilage or bone using functional barrier
INVENTOR(S): Hunziker, Ernst B., Riedholz, Switzerland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shaw, Robert Francis, Sausalito, CA, United States (U.S. individual)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5853746		19981229
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-672618		19960628 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-524034, filed on 6 Sep 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-338126, filed on 1 Nov 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-979904, filed on 23 Nov 1992, now patented, Pat. No. US 5368858 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1991-648274, filed on 31 Jan 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5206023		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Azpuru, Carlos A.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Fish & Neave, Massaro, Jane A., Rosen, Mark J.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	1673		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 32 USPATFULL on STN

TI Methods and compositions for the treatment and repair of defects or lesions in cartilage or bone

AB Methods and compositions are provided for the treatment and repair of defects in the cartilage or bone of humans and other animals as in full-thickness defects in joints. The defect in bone is filled with a matrix having pores large enough to allow cells to populate the matrix and to form blood vessels. The matrix filling the bone defect contains an angiogenic factor and also contains an osteogenic factor in an appropriate delivery system. To induce cartilage formation, a defect in cartilage is filled with a matrix having pores sufficiently large to allow cartilage repair cells to populate the matrix. The matrix filling the defect in cartilage contains a proliferation agent and also contains a transforming factor in an appropriate delivery system. The matrix may also contain a chemotactic agent to attract cartilage repair cells. In a full-thickness defect, the defect sites in bone and cartilage are separated from each other by a membrane, which is sealed to the cartilage-bone-junction and which prevents blood vessels and associated cells from penetrating from one site to the other.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:104945 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and compositions for the treatment and repair of defects or lesions in cartilage or bone
INVENTOR(S): Hunziker, Ernst B., Riedholz, Switzerland
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shaw, Robert Francis, San Francisco, CA, United States (U.S. individual)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5270300		19931214
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-756164		19910906 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Griffin, Ronald W.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Mullowney, Edward F., Massaro, Jane A.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	26		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1,10		
LINE COUNT:	1089		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 32 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
 AN AAY92442 Protein DGENE
 AB The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the defect locus to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, vertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92442 Protein DGENE
 TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
 INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
 PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
 PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
 APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
 PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
 CROSS REFERENCES: N-PSDB: AAA09361
 DESCRIPTION: Human **osteogenic protein** 1 (OP-1).

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 32 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
 TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
 AN AAY92441 protein DGENE
 AB Generic Sequence 10 contains generic sequence 9 and an N-terminal extension. Generic sequence 9 is a composite amino acid sequence of the following proteins: human OP-1 to -3, human BMP-2 to -6, -9 to -11, Drosophila 60A, Xenopus Vg-1, sea urchin UNIVIN, human CDMP-1 to -3, human and mouse GDF-1, chicken DORSALIN, DPP, Drosophila Screw, mouse NODAL, mouse GDF-8 to -11, human GDF-8, -11, human BMP-15 and rat BMP3b. The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the defect locus to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or

correcting a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, vertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92441 protein DGENE
TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
DESCRIPTION: Generic sequence 10, derived from **osteogenic protein** family members.

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 32 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
AN AAY92440 protein DGENE
AB Generic Sequence 9 is a composite amino acid sequence of the following proteins: human OP-1 to -3, human BMP-2 to -6, -9 to -11, Drosophila 60A, Xenopus Vg-1, sea urchin UNIVIN, human CDMP-1 to -3, human and mouse GDF-1, chicken DORSALIN, DPP, Drosophila Screw, mouse NODAL, mouse GDF-8 to -11, human GDF-8, -11, human BMP-15 and rat BMP3b. The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the **defect locus** to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, vertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92440 protein DGENE
TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
DESCRIPTION: Generic sequence 9, derived from **osteogenic protein** family members.

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 32 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier

AN AAY92439 protein DGENE
AB Generic Sequence 8 contains generic sequence 7 (AAY92438), which accommodates the homologies shared among **osteogenic protein** family members, including OP-1, OP-2, OP-3, BMP-2 to -6, 60A, DPP, Vg-1, Vgr-1 and GDF, as well as an N-terminal addition of 5 residues. The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the **defect locus** to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, intervertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92439 protein DGENE
TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
DESCRIPTION: Generic sequence 8, derived from **osteogenic protein** family members.

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 32 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier

AN AAY92438 protein DGENE
AB Generic Sequence 7 accommodates the homologies shared among **osteogenic protein** family members, including OP-1, OP-2, OP-3, BMP-2 to -6, 60A, DPP, Vg-1, Vgr-1 and GDF. The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the **defect locus** to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, intervertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92438 protein DGENE
TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
DESCRIPTION: Generic sequence 7, derived from **osteogenic protein** family members.

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 32 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
AN AAY92437 protein DGENE
AB OPX defines the seven-cysteine skeleton of several OP-1 and OP-2 variants. Each Xaa is chosen from the residues occurring at the corresponding position in the C-terminal sequence of mouse or human OP-1 or OP-2. The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the **defect locus** to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, intervertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAY92437 protein DGENE
TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier
INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730
PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]
DESCRIPTION: Generic OPX, seven-cysteine skeleton.

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 32 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Device for repairing skeletal joint defect in mammals comprises exogenous **osteogenic protein** deposited on the surface of a matrix comprising plural distinct tissues derived from proximal or distal hemi-joint -
AN AAB08842 Protein DGENE
AB The present sequence represents a generic **osteogenic protein** (OP). The protein is used in devices of the invention. The specification describes devices for repairing a skeletal joint defect in mammals. The device comprises exogenous **osteogenic protein** deposited on the surface of a biocompatible, biodegradable matrix. The matrix comprises distinct tissues derived from a proximal or distal hemi-joint. The device serves as a template to form an in vivo functional skeletal joint **replacement** which is long term mechanically and functionally viable. The exogenous OP1 is deposited on the matrix surface to induce formation of new distinct tissues, and to permit regeneration of a functional skeletal joint **replacement** comprising distinct tissues. The devices are useful for inducing the formation of a functional skeletal joint **replacement**, and for repairing an articular **cartilage defect** occurring in a synovial cavity in a mammal. They are also useful for repair and regeneration of distinct tissues at a single defect side in a mammal and

for the manufacture, in vivo, of autogenous replacement body parts comprising distinct tissues.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAB08842 Protein DGENE
TITLE: Device for repairing skeletal joint defect in mammals comprises exogenous **osteogenic protein** deposited on the surface of a matrix comprising plural distinct tissues derived from proximal or distal hemi-joint
-
INVENTOR: Sampath K T; Rueger D C; Khouri R K
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: US 6110482 A 20000829 21p
APPLICATION INFO: US 1995-459129 19950602
PRIORITY INFO: US 1994-253398 19940603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-571418 [53]
DESCRIPTION: Amino acid sequence of a generic **osteogenic protein** designated OPX.

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 32 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Device for repairing skeletal joint defect in mammals comprises exogenous **osteogenic protein** deposited on the surface of a matrix comprising plural distinct tissues derived from proximal or distal hemi-joint -

AN AAB08841 Protein DGENE
AB The present sequence represents a human **osteogenic protein 1** (OP1). The protein is used in devices of the invention. The specification describes devices for repairing a skeletal joint defect in mammals. The device comprises exogenous **osteogenic protein** deposited on the surface of a biocompatible, biodegradable matrix. The matrix comprises distinct tissues derived from a proximal or distal hemi-joint. The device serves as a template to form an in vivo functional skeletal joint **replacement** which is long term mechanically and functionally viable. The exogenous OP1 is deposited on the matrix surface to induce formation of new distinct tissues, and to permit regeneration of a functional skeletal joint **replacement** comprising distinct tissues. The devices are useful for inducing the formation of a functional skeletal joint **replacement**, and for repairing an articular **cartilage defect** occurring in a synovial cavity in a mammal. They are also useful for repair and regeneration of distinct tissues at a single defect side in a mammal and for the manufacture, in vivo, of autogenous **replacement body** parts comprising distinct tissues.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAB08841 Protein DGENE
TITLE: Device for repairing skeletal joint defect in mammals comprises exogenous **osteogenic protein** deposited on the surface of a matrix comprising plural distinct tissues derived from proximal or distal hemi-joint
-
INVENTOR: Sampath K T; Rueger D C; Khouri R K
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.
PATENT INFO: US 6110482 A 20000829 21p
APPLICATION INFO: US 1995-459129 19950602
PRIORITY INFO: US 1994-253398 19940603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-571418 [53]
CROSS REFERENCES: N-PSDB: AAA75039
DESCRIPTION: Amino acid sequence of a human **osteogenic protein 1** (OP1).

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 32 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a

biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier

AN AAA09361 cDNA DGENE

AB The specification concerns a novel method for repairing a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, which comprises providing an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the **defect locus** to induce the formation of functional **replacement** cartilage. The methods and implants, promote chondrogenesis and are useful for repairing or correcting a defect in a non-articular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal, e.g. cleft larynx, oedema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy), laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, intervertebral discs, and interarticular menisci.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAA09361 cDNA DGENE

TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier

INVENTOR: Vukicevic S; Katic V; Sampath K T

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.

PATENT INFO: WO 2000020021 A1 20000413 65p

APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-US17222 19990730

PRIORITY INFO: US 1998-103161 19981006

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE: 2000-317644 [27]

CROSS REFERENCES: P-PSDB: AAY92442

DESCRIPTION: Human **osteogenic protein 1** (OP-1) coding sequence.

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 32 DGENE COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

TI Device for repairing skeletal joint defect in mammals comprises exogenous **osteogenic protein** deposited on the surface of a matrix comprising plural distinct tissues derived from proximal or distal hemi-joint -

AN AAA75039 cDNA DGENE

AB The present sequence encodes a human **osteogenic protein 1** (OP1). The protein is used in devices of the invention. The specification describes devices for repairing a skeletal joint defect in mammals. The device comprises exogenous **osteogenic protein** deposited on the surface of a biocompatible, biodegradable matrix. The matrix comprises distinct tissues derived from a proximal or distal hemi-joint. The device serves as a template to form an in vivo functional skeletal joint **replacement** which is long term mechanically and functionally viable. The exogenous OP1 is deposited on the matrix surface to induce formation of new distinct tissues, and to permit regeneration of a functional skeletal joint **replacement** comprising distinct tissues. The devices are useful for inducing the formation of a functional skeletal joint **replacement**, and for repairing an articular **cartilage defect** occurring in a synovial cavity in a mammal. They are also useful for repair and regeneration of distinct tissues at a single defect side in a mammal and for the manufacture, in vivo, of autogenous **replacement** body parts comprising distinct tissues.

ACCESSION NUMBER: AAA75039 cDNA DGENE

TITLE: Device for repairing skeletal joint defect in mammals comprises exogenous **osteogenic protein** deposited on the surface of a matrix comprising plural distinct tissues derived from proximal or distal hemi-joint -

INVENTOR: Sampath K T; Rueger D C; Khouri R K

PATENT ASSIGNEE: (STYC)STRYKER CORP.

PATENT INFO: US 6110482 A 20000829 21p

APPLICATION INFO: US 1995-459129 19950602
PRIORITY INFO: US 1994-253398 19940603
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: 2000-571418 [53]
CROSS REFERENCES: P-PSDB: AAB08841
DESCRIPTION: cDNA encoding a human **osteogenic protein**
1 (OP1).

L8 ANSWER 31 OF 32 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Device for repairing skeletal joint defect in mammals comprises exogenous
osteogenic protein deposited on the surface of a matrix
comprising plural distinct tissues derived from proximal or distal
hemi-joint.

AN 2000-571418 [53] WPIDS

CR 1996-039987 [04]; 2000-222942 [19]; 2003-576374 [54]

AB US 6110482 A UPAB: 20030821

NOVELTY - A device (I) for repairing a skeletal joint (SJ) defect in
mammals comprising exogenous **osteogenic protein**
deposited on the surface of a biocompatible, biodegradable matrix
comprising distinct tissues derived from a proximal or distal hemi-joint
including a non-mineralized tissue of a joint and bone underlying the
articular surface, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (I) serves as a template to form an in vivo
functional SJ **replacement** which is long term mechanically and
functionally viable. The matrix defines a unitary intact structure
allowing the attachment of infiltrating cells. The underlying bone extends
through the margin of articular cartilage into the supporting cancellous
bone of the proximal or distal hemi-joint, and has dimensions and shape
conforming to the SJ to be repaired. The exogenous **osteogenic**
protein is deposited on the matrix surface to induce formation of
new distinct tissues, and to permit regeneration of a functional SJ
replacement comprising distinct tissues.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a method for inducing the formation of a **replacement**
skeletal joint which is mechanically and functionally viable by implanting
the above device into a mammal;

(2) a method for repairing, in vivo, an articular **cartilage**
defect; and

(3) a method for repairing, in vivo, a non-mineralized tissue defect
in a skeletal joint.

ACTIVITY - Osteopathic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Implant.

USE - (I) is useful for inducing the formation of a functional SJ
replacement by implanting (I) at a locus in a mammal, and for
repairing an articular **cartilage defect** occurring in a
synovial cavity in a mammal (claimed). (I) is useful for repair and
regeneration of distinct tissues at a single defect side in a mammal and
for the manufacture, in vivo, of autogenous **replacement** body
parts comprising distinct tissues. (I) serves as a template to form a
functional **replacement** SJ which is long term mechanically and
functionally viable.

ADVANTAGE - A **cartilage defect** in an articulating
joint, particularly a superficial articular **cartilage**
defect can be functionally restored and the undesirable formation
of fibrocartilage as in conventional methods, or degeneration into a
full-thickness defect can be avoided. (I) induces formation of bona fide
hyaline cartilage rather than fibrocartilage at a defect site.

Dwg.0/4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-571418 [53] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 1996-039987 [04]; 2000-222942 [19]; 2003-576374 [54]

DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-422681

DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-170290

TITLE: Device for repairing skeletal joint defect in mammals

comprises exogenous **osteogenic protein**
deposited on the surface of a matrix comprising plural
distinct tissues derived from proximal or distal
hemi-joint.

DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 D22 P32
INVENTOR(S): KHOURI, R K; RUEGER, D C; SAMPATH, K T
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (STYC) STRYKER CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
US 6110482	A	20000829	(200053)*		21

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 6110482	A	CIP of	
		US 1994-253398	19940603
		US 1995-459129	19950602

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 6110482	A	CIP of
		US 5906827

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1995-459129 19950602; US 1994-253398
19940603

L8 ANSWER 32 OF 32 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
TI Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage
tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a
biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier.
AN 2000-317644 [27] WPIDS
CR 2000-317706 [27]
AB WO 200020021 A UPAB: 20020910

NOVELTY - Repairing a defect in a nonarticular cartilage tissue or a
ligament of a mammal, comprising providing an **osteogenic
protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier to the
defect locus, inducing the formation of functional
replacement cartilage, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the
following:

(1) an implantable device for repairing a defect in a nonarticular
cartilage tissue comprising an **osteogenic protein**
disposed in a devitalized cartilage, a collagen carrier, or a
carboxymethylcellulose carrier; and

(2) promoting chondrogenesis at a **defect locus** in
a mammal comprising providing an **osteogenic protein** in
a devitalized cartilage carrier that is configured to fit into the
defect locus.

ACTIVITY - Osteogenic; chondrogenic.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Osteopathic stimulating implant;
transplantation.

USE - The methods and implants are useful for repairing or correcting
a defect in a nonarticular cartilage tissue or a ligament of a mammal,
e.g. cleft larynx, edema of the glottis, ulceration of the larynx caused
by syphilis, tuberculosis or malignancy, defects resulting from mechanical
trauma to the larynx or trachea (including tracheotomy and laryngotomy),
laryngeal cancer, and defects of the ear, nose, ribs, intervertebral discs,
and interarticular menisci.

Dwg.0/0

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-317644 [27] WPIDS

CROSS REFERENCE: 2000-317706 [27]
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-096081
 TITLE: Novel methods for repairing a defect in mammalian nonarticular cartilage tissue or ligaments using an **osteogenic protein** in a biocompatible, bioresorbable carrier.
 DERWENT CLASS: A96 B04 D22
 INVENTOR(S): KATIC, V; SAMPATH, K T; VUKICEVIC, S
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (STYC) STRYKER CORP; (CREA-N) CREATIVE BIOMOLECULES INC
 COUNTRY COUNT: 23
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000020021	A1	20000413	(200027)*	EN	64
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
W: AU CA JP US					
AU 9952417	A	20000426	(200036)		
EP 1117422	A1	20010725	(200143)	EN	
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE					
US 2001024823	A1	20010927	(200159)		
JP 2002526167	W	20020820	(200258)		70

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000020021	A1	WO 1999-US17222	19990730
AU 9952417	A	AU 1999-52417	19990730
EP 1117422	A1	EP 1999-937624	19990730
		WO 1999-US17222	19990730
US 2001024823	A1 Provisional	US 1998-103161P	19981006
	Cont of	WO 1999-US17222	19990730
		US 2001-828607	20010406
JP 2002526167	W	WO 1999-US17222	19990730
		JP 2000-573380	19990730

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 9952417	A Based on	WO 2000020021
EP 1117422	A1 Based on	WO 2000020021
JP 2002526167	W Based on	WO 2000020021

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-103161P 19981006; US 2001-828607 20010406